

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	To: Jarosinski, Frank; From: Hurley, C. Michael; Re: Re: Prague 2805 [Cable] (8 pages)	05/13/1999	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
Exchange-Non-Record (mar 97-Jan 01) ([Havel, Meeting, NATO])
OA/Box Number: 630000

FOLDER TITLE:

[04/23/1999 - 05/13/1999]

2017-0413-F

sb2290

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 4/23/99 6:15:10 PM

FROM Gray, Wendy E.

CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT (NATO Summit) RBTP and Secretary General Solana at NATO Commemorative Ceremony, Mellon Auditorium, Washington, DC [UNCLASSIFIED]

TO Bobbitt, Philip C.
Crowley, Philip J.
Gobush, Matthew N.
Gray, Wendy E.
Greenberg, Brenda L.
Hammer, Michael A.
Jones, Brian E.
Leavy, David C.
Wozniak, Natalie S.
Gray, Wendy E.
Halperin, David E.
Malinowski, Tomasz P.
Widmer, Edward L. (Ted)

CARBON_COPY Bandler, Donald K.
Brown, Keirn C.
Ebitz, Todd D.
Elkon, Nicole L.
Gobush, Matthew N.
Gordon, Philip H.
Hurwitz, Marc I.
McEldowney, Nancy E.
Russ, Judith P.
Tavlarides, Mark J.
Uyehara, Margaret A.
Allen, Charles A.
Baker, James E.
Bandler, Donald K.
Bell, Robert G.
Blinken, Antony J.
Bouchard, Joseph F.
Braden, Susan R.
Brody, Richard J.
Brown, Keirn C.
Busby, Scott W.
Butler, Lawrence E.
Crowley, Philip J.

Davidson, Leslie K.
DeRosa, Mary B.
Flanagan, Stephen J.
Gobush, Matthew N.
Gordon, Philip H.
Gray, Wendy E.
Guarnieri, Valerie N.
Halperin, David E.
Hurley, C. Michael
Kaufman, Stuart J.
Krass, Caroline D.
Lackey, Miles M.
Leavy, David C.
Malinowski, Tomasz P.
McCausland, Jeffrey D.
McEldowney, Nancy E.
Naplan, Steven J.
Pascual, Carlos E.
Quinn, Mary E.
Sapiro, Miriam E.
Schulte, Gregory L.
Schwartz, Eric P.
Tavlarides, Mark J.
Vaccaro, Jonathan M. (Matt)
vonLipsey, Roderick K.
Weiss, Andrew S.
Widmer, Edward L. (Ted)
Wippman, David
Bandler, Donald K.
Blinken, Antony J.
Braden, Susan R.
Brown, Keirn C.
Butler, Lawrence E.
Flanagan, Stephen J.
Gordon, Philip H.
Holtzapple, Richard A.
Hurley, C. Michael
Marshall, Betty A.
Maxfield, Nancy H.
McEldowney, Nancy E.
Quinn, Mary E.
Sapiro, Miriam E.
Schulte, Gregory L.
Uyehara, Margaret A.

TEXT_BODY

Remarks by the President
(NATO Summit) RBTP and Secretary General
Solana at NATO Commemorative Ceremony, Mellon Auditorium, Was

DC

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT POTUS and Solana NATO Commemorative Ceremony.doc
THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release April 23, 1999

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT CLINTON
AND SECRETARY GENERAL SOLANA
AT NATO COMMEMORATIVE CEREMONY

Mellon Auditorium
Washington, D.C.

1:10 P.M. EDT

SECRETARY GENERAL SOLANA: Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,
years ago,
here, in Washington, North America and Europe launched a visionary plan
an
Atlantic community of nations. For 50 years, this community has provided
the
security of its members, protecting its nations against any form of aggression
and
intimidation.

But NATO has never been only about defense. This Alliance has always
to
promote peace in our countries and across the Euro-Atlantic area. And
whenever
new opportunities to build lasting peace and stability have arisen, NATO
seized them.

Over the past decade, those efforts have brought dramatic rewards. Today
NATO
is at the center of a new Euro-Atlantic security architecture as a source of
stability and a source of peace. NATO has extended the hand of friendship
to many nations. Former adversaries have become friends. Friends have become
partners. Partners become full members of the Alliance.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, -- to the strength of our unity and of
our resolve. Nor is it a mere coincidence that NATO's most significant

achievements
rest on and proceed from this unity and determination.

NATO fully intends to stand firm in the face of the indescribable human suffering and massive violations of human rights in Kosovo. The Atlantic Alliance has made it plain that it will not merely mouth platitudes about common values, but that it is prepared to defend them whenever they are threatened. The Alliance has principles, and the courage to act upon them.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, we have every reason to be proud. Very great problems have called for great decisions, we have made them. The founding fathers of this Alliance would be proud of what we have done, and what we are doing. Fifty years after its creation, the Atlantic Alliance continues to demonstrate that, for us, values have meaning.

Even half a century after its founding, NATO remains a community that is up to the challenge. And this is the central message of our anniversary summit -- a message that will reinforce the many messages that this historic meeting generates -- a message worthy of our Atlantic community.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Secretary General, leaders of NATO, other distinguished foreign guests, my fellow Americans. It is a profound honor for the United States to welcome NATO back to Washington for its 50th anniversary, an occasion to honor NATO's past, to reaffirm its present mission in Kosovo, to envision its future.

In 1949, in his acceptance speech for the Nobel Prize, the American novelist William Faulkner, acknowledged the fear of nuclear holocaust that then gripped the world. But he declared firmly that humanity will not merely endure, it will prevail. In that same year, 12 nations came here to pledge to vindicate that faith. They were North Americans and Europeans, determined to build a new Europe on the ruins of the old through a mutual commitment to each other's security and freedom.

In this auditorium, the French Foreign Minister, Robert Schuman, said that NATO's fundamental aim was not to win a war that would, after all, leave Europe ravaged,

but to avoid such a war -- and I quote -- "by becoming, together, strong to safeguard the peace." He was right. No member of NATO has ever been called upon to fire a shot in anger to defend an ally from attack.

The American Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, said that NATO would lift the minds of men in many nations from a haunting sense of insecurity, and enable them to work and plan with confidence in the future." And he was right. NATO bought time for the Marshall Plan. It encouraged allies to pool their military and economic strength, instead of pitting it against their neighbors.

The Prime Minister of Canada, Lester Pearson, predicted that the NATO achievement would "extend beyond the time of emergency which gave it birth or the geographical area which it now includes." And he, too, was right. NATO gave hope to West Germany, and confidence to Greece and Turkey. Ultimately NATO helped break the grip of the Cold War. Yesterday, Europe, divided by an arbitrary line -- on one side, free people living in fear of aggression; on the other, people living in tyranny who wanted to be free. Today, thanks in small measure to NATO, most of Europe is free, and at peace.

Today we are joined by the leaders of Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic, whose descent into darkness helped to spark NATO's creation. Today that part of NATO, pledged to defend what was too long denied to them.

So we say to Prime Minister Orban, President Havel, President Kwasniewski: Welcome to NATO, welcome home to the community of freedom. (Applause)

As we look to the future, we know that for the first time in history we have the chance to build a Europe truly undivided, peaceful and free. But we know

there are challenges to that vision -- in the fragility of new democracies; in the proliferation of deadly weapons and terrorism; and surely, in the awful scourge of ethnic cleansing in Southeast Europe, where Mr. Milosevic, first in Croatia and Slovenia, then in Bosnia, now in Kosovo, has inflamed ancient hatreds to gain and maintain his power. He is bent on dehumanizing, indeed, destroying the whole people and their culture, and in the process, driving his own people to desperate levels of distress.

We're in Kosovo because we want to replace ethnic cleansing with tolerance.

and
decency, violence with security, disintegration with restoration, isolation
integration into the rest of the region and the continent. We want Southern
Europe to travel the same road as Western Europe half a century ago, as
Central
Europe a decade ago.

But we are fundamentally there because the Alliance will not have near
the
21st century if it permits the slaughter of innocence on its doorstep. This
not a question of territorial conquest or political domination, but standing
the values that made NATO possible in the first place.

This is the mission of NATO at the age of 50, on the edge of a new century
determined to reach forward into the future with a united continent, with
collective defense, remaining open to new members from the Baltics to
Black

Sea, remaining committed to work with partners for peace and progress,
including

Russia and the Ukraine, and others who are willing to work for the values
the

future we dream of. This is the kind of alliance we come to this summit
reaffirm and to build for the future.

Almost 100 years ago, President Theodore Roosevelt said something that

will be applied to a united Europe and to our united Transatlantic alliance
today. Of America's coming of age in the world, he said, "We have no choice
as

to whether we will play a great part in the world. That has been determined
us by fate, by the march of events. The only question is whether we will
well or ill."

Our nations played our part well after World War II, from the Berlin Airlift
the founding of NATO, to the restoration of hope and confidence in Western
Europe. We played it well after the Cold War, from the reunification of
Germany

to the enlargement of NATO, to the support we have offered democratic
government in Russia and Ukraine, and the reach-out we have done to our
partners for peace. We played it well when we joined together to end the
slaughter in Bosnia.

Now, we rise, as we must, to this new and fundamental challenge to the
and

humanity of Europe. Our message is clear: Peace and humanity will prevail in
Kosovo. The refugees will go home. They will have security. They will have
their self-government. The last European dictatorship of the 20th century
not destroy Europe's long-awaited chance to live at least together in peace
freedom.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END 1:22 P.M. EDT

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 4/26/99 8:51:29 AM
FROM Malinowski, Tomasz P.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT detective project [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Gray, Wendy E.

CARBON_COPY

TEXT_BODY Wendy: The William Faulkner quote POTUS used in this speech was suggested by a retired Ambassador named Robert South Barrett, in a document he sent to the State Dept., which then sent it to me, with his phone number cut off in the fax. I'd like to get him a copy of the speech -- could you try to find his address? The American Foreign Service Assoc. would probably know how.

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

POTUS and Solana NATO Commemorative Ceremony.doc
THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release April 23, 1999

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But NATO has never been only about defense. This Alliance has always sought to promote peace in our countries and across the Euro-Atlantic area. And whenever new opportunities to build lasting peace and stability have arisen, NATO has seized them.

Over the past decade, those efforts have brought dramatic rewards. Today NATO is at the center of a new Euro-Atlantic security architecture as a source of stability and a source of peace. NATO has extended the hand of friendship to many nations. Former adversaries have become friends. Friends have become partners. Partners become full members of the Alliance.

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NATO fully intends to stand firm in the face of the indescribable human suffering and massive violations of human rights in Kosovo. The Atlantic Alliance has made it plain that it will not merely mouth platitudes about common values, but that it is prepared to defend them whenever they are threatened.

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Thank you very much. (Applause.)

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